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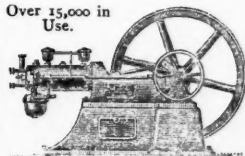
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COMMENCING MARCH 16, 1885.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—March 16th—Star
Course—Grand Concert, Miss Emma Thurs-
by; March 17th, "Lecture for Benefit of
Home of the Good Shepherd;" March 18th,
Lecture—"War Pictures;" March 19th, Star
Course—Prof. Geo. F. Barker—Subject:
"Electricity in the Household," Illustrated;
March 20th and 21st, "War Pictures"—
"Lecture," by Holmes Grover.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, BROAD ST.—
McCaull's Opera Comique Company, "Pirates
of Penzance."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Walter
Bentley, in "Love or Money."

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—H. B.
Mahn's Comic Opera Company.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Michael Stro-
goff."

CARNCROSS'S ELEVENTH ST. OPERA
House.—Minstrels.—Burlesque of "H. M. S.
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CHESTNUT ST. THEATRE.—"Hazel
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE session of Congress which closed March 4th was singularly unfruitful of great legislative measures. Hardly any of the important problems of national policy, which demand attention, received any share of this from the House. The most important which it did discuss, that of railroad regulation, was put off to a more convenient season through a disagreement for which the House and not the Senate was responsible. No measure took up so much time and stood so much in the way of other legislation, as did the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. This the Senate at last laid on the table. In a few cases the action of the Senate saved important clauses in appropriation bills, which the House struck out. One of these was the clause in the Post-office bill appropriating a fairly large sum to pay American steamships with some liberality for carrying the mail. Had this been two years ago, it might have kept the Philadelphia line under the American flag. It now will be of benefit only to steamers running from San Francisco to Japan, or plying to South American ports. There is not an American steamship crossing the Atlantic.

While we blame the Democrats of the House on this point, it is but just to remember that the Republicans themselves have been grossly neglectful of this great interest. During all the years that they had control of both houses of Congress they did simply nothing for the restoration of our merchant marine. They took up the policy of their predecessors just where they found it in 1861. They followed the lead of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS whose resistance stopped the subsidy to the COLLINS Line. They even did nothing to remove the absurd burdens on shipping which old laws imposed. The bill to repeal these was passed by a Congress in which one branch was Democratic, as is this first vote of public money to American steamships. Indeed, there is nothing in the history of the party more reprehensible than its acceptance of certain traditions from the Democrats. The "spoils system" and the sub-Treasury system are instances of this.

THE extra session of the Senate, of course, is confined to the consideration of such matters as exclusively belong to the Senate. It can do nothing that shall require the action of the House. But this does not confine it to the approval of Presidential nominations. The long string of treaties of reciprocity proposed by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was still on its docket, and Mr. ARTHUR's administration had done the utmost to commend these to the friendly regards of the Republican majority. Still, it was competent for

Mr. CLEVELAND to withdraw any of them from the Senate's consideration, and we are glad to see that he has done so. If he had not, his failure to act must have been construed as an implicit approval of their provisions. We trust that the new administration will show a much higher statesmanship than was displayed in the negotiation of these treaties. It is not treaties, but a law so regulating the duties on sugar as to secure us the most favorable terms for our Southern neighbors, that we need.

WE note a Washington item that looks suspicious. The President finds that there are entirely too many employees about the White House. The sight of this excessive force pains him very much, and he proposes to cut it down at once. It is then given out that the same state of things is to be found in the departments—that if the Secretaries have not already made the discovery they will be expected to do so at once. Numerous discharges are then to be made on all sides. The public desire for economy is to be catered to, and the public applause thoroughly secured. And then what? It will be found, of course, that an increase of business requires more clerks, and the new appointees will be carefully chosen from the party faithful. This is an old and usually successful plan. It is to be tried again, unless signs are delusive, at Washington.

It does seem as though the Free Trade people had made a miss of it, in expecting Mr. CLEVELAND to serve them with all his strength. At any rate, he does not get to work in that service very rapidly. Mr. BAYARD is in the Cabinet, it is true, but not as Secretary of the Treasury, and not really as "Premier." Both these places are held by Mr. MANNING, and whether he is for a revenue tariff or not nobody really knows.

Meanwhile, where is Mr. WATTERSON, who has so much insisted upon the strict identity, the absolute indivisibility of the Democratic party and Free Trade doctrine? He is not seen at the front. He does not appear conspicuously in the procession. Is it possible that he has been left? Really that appears to be the only explanation. While many other gentlemen have been summoned to the august presence, and have been given something nice, or promised something pretty, or at least listened to with respectful attention, the Free Trade editor has not been summoned or called for. He is at Louisville, still,—in fact, very still,—and the sad suspicion is abroad that he is sulking.

SENATOR VAN WYCK challenges Mr. TELLER's act in confirming the land grant made to the "Backbone" Railroad in Louisi-

ana, and Secretary LAMAR has ordered the cessation of all further proceedings in the matter. The issue of the patents for this grant was made in the last hours of Mr. ARTHUR's administration. Some time before the question of its legality had been submitted to Mr. BREWSTER and decided affirmatively. Thereupon Senator VAN WYCK raised the question of its validity in the Senate and proposed an investigation. Mr. TELLER postponed action so as to give Congress an opportunity to proceed in the matter. When no action was taken, and the session was coming to a close, he confirmed the grant and assigned the land. This creates a strong *prima facie* case in Mr. TELLER's favor. He well may have reasoned that he no longer should keep the company out of a possession which the law officers of the government declared to be their right. And he also may have reasoned that a claim whose validity has been found satisfactory by one administration cannot in equity be required to approve itself to a second.

Mr. VAN WYCK's criticism excites suspicion of its strength by the accumulation of irrelevant details. He drags in the fact that Sunday was broken by certain clerks in making out the deeds; that certain of the lands in question have been occupied by other settlers, and similar matters. He may be right in his main contention. But if so he certainly is mismanaging his case. Meantime, Secretary LAMAR has directed that further action in the matter be suspended until he shall have an opportunity to inform himself concerning it.

THE chance that Mr. CLEVELAND will give satisfaction to his own party is not at present very promising. Washington is filled and all the departments are crowded with applicants for office. Everywhere in this crowd there is the expression of a strong conviction that "Civil Service" will not be in the way of "the party" in getting the offices. The Independent Republicans who voted for Mr. CLEVELAND are equally confident that the President meant all he said and all he seemed to say, and that he will stand by his declaration that only offensive partisans will be removed. Whichever course Mr. CLEVELAND takes he certainly will alienate a part of his supporters.

There is a suggestion of a middle course in the announcement that the President will leave the matter of removals and appointments to the heads of departments. He will leave them to construe the Civil Service law for themselves, and will allow them to "call in the boys to warm their toes," if they choose to do so. In this way he will escape the direct responsibility of the spoils policy, while he avoids giving offense to the party.

IT is some comfort to our Independent friends to believe that Mr. DANIEL MANNING is not to continue permanently in the Cabinet. His place as President of a bank in Albany is not to be filled, as he intends to resume it at no distant date. New York is to have but one Cabinet place—the navy, occupied by Mr. WHITNEY. For reasons we stated two weeks ago, we regret this. Mr. MANNING will be Mr. CLEVELAND's political Mentor to the end of his administration. He has acquired upon the President a hold which is not to be broken. Upon his faithfulness and zeal must depend the chances of a renomination. He will be far less powerful and therefore less dangerous while he holds the Secretaryship than after he resigns. He will have to give the President his views on every great question in the presence of colleagues who can reply to them. It is as the eighth member of the Cabinet that he can do the most harm.

It is of great importance that Mr. MANNING's successor in the Treasury should be a man capable of managing the most difficult part of the administration. Where he is to be found among the Democrats we do not know. Mr. BAYARD and Mr. HEWITT are the best qualified by knowledge, but the appointment of either would make a breach with the Protectionist wing of the party, while other selections would equally offend the Free Traders.

SOME of the new heads of departments are making party capital already out of alleged irregularities in the management of the public business. We think it far from unlikely that material of this kind will be found. There is a certain kind of Republican officeholder who seemed to think his party had a perpetual monopoly of the national government, and that his proceedings alone would be looked into by any hostile eye. That these men should be shown up without mercy, if they used their official discretion for only partisan or dishonest purposes, is to the interest of the whole country and of the Republican party equally. Whatever tends to discredit its unworthy representatives, in office or out of it, must bring the party more gain than loss.

But it will be time enough to credit the charges reported from Washington against the Republican management of the Navy Department, when these have been sifted by some impartial authority, or substantiated by sufficient proof.

THE Independents, in their exhortations to Mr. CLEVELAND to stand firm, hold out inducements to him which are quite illusory. They talk of an entire reconstruction of parties as likely to result from his persistence in the policy of reform. Not only the Independent bolters of last year, but the better part of the Republicans everywhere, are to fall into line behind the President and a new and altogether spotless party is to carry his re-election in 1888. There is not the remotest chance of such a result. The Republican party is not so weakly built as to go to pieces after its first national defeat. The revolt of 1884 measures the largest extent of the dry-rot of discontent in its timbers. Nothing but such madness as renominating Mr.

BLAINE in 1888 could effect even the perpetuation of that bolt; and his renomination would rend the party so hopelessly as to force his withdrawal before the summer was over. There is, therefore, no loose material lying around for the construction of a new party, and there will be none when Mr. CLEVELAND's first term is drawing to its close.

The bolters are like those come-outers in religion who are sure that the big churches are going to resolve themselves into their elements forthwith. But the big churches worry on, and manage to outlive all prophecies. So will the Republican and Democratic parties, and for the same reason. They both stand for principles of more vital importance to the country than do any of the reform movements which have broken away from them. It is idle to drag the controversy over slavery and the organization of the anti-slavery parties into comparison with the bolt of 1884. Not even a bolter believes that appointment by competitive examination comes in comparison with the destruction of "the sum of all villainies."

DISPATCHES from Washington to one of our city contemporaries relate with a glow of enthusiasm the preparations for reform under the new government. At the same time, however, it is stated that there will be numerous removals, and that "none but Democrats will be appointed." Well, and what more could ANDREW JACKSON, WILLIAM L. MARCY, or FLANAGAN, of Flanagan's Mills, ask than that?

THE Democratic view of American politics relates at present to the State of New York very particularly and almost entirely. That State is regarded as the key to the national situation. The Solid South with its 153 votes is regarded as safe, and New Jersey with its 9, as steady. It therefore needs only that New York, with its tremendous weight of thirty-six electors, shall be thrown into the scale, in order to make 198, and leave the whole contest for future Presidents relate simply to the chance of the Democrats capturing three electors from the doubtful list.

Such a scheme is, it must be admitted, very plausible. There is apparently no weak place in it. Who can break the solid South? At what point can its line be pierced? What State, little or big, can be transferred from the ranks of Slavery to those of Freedom? And if it be decided that the South is settled in the Democratic control, who can expect to shake New Jersey's allegiance? The work then is to be done in New York. After that the national canvass becomes a simple problem. Connecticut, Indiana, New Hampshire or Nevada—perhaps other States—are debatable and uncertain. Any one of them, if it votes for the Democratic candidate for President, will give him his election.

Hence it is that two members of the Cabinet are taken from New York, and that one of them is Mr. DANIEL MANNING, a most skillful, experienced, unhesitating machine manager. Hence it is that the particular place given him is the Treasury. The appointing power of the Treasury Department, exercised within the State of New York, is enormous, and its influence, financially, ex-

erted in the great centres of money and business, is equal if not superior. The State of New York was captured in November, and being delivered over to Mr. CLEVELAND, he has set Mr. DANIEL MANNING to tie it and bind it.

NEW YORK advices are to the effect that Mr. CLEVELAND, before he started for Washington, gave out intimations as to the character of the appointment which he intended to make in place of Mr. ROBERTSON, as Collector of the Port of New York, and that the description which he gave was by no means one that would apply to either HUBERT O. THOMPSON or JOHN KELLY. On the contrary, the idea is that the new Collector is to be a business man, not a politician, and that he will administer his office more for the advantage of the public service than for the purpose of giving a comfortable support to political strikers. This is the word from New York and perhaps it may be true. We shall know more about it in time. As for JOHN KELLY, we do not believe he either asks or hopes to get any such place from Mr. CLEVELAND under the present conditions of the case. Both men know very well the history of last summer's nominations and the autumn's campaign, and a look at it does not indicate Mr. KELLY as likely to get the fattest place under the new administration.

THE New York Legislature refuses to appropriate any money for a pedestal for the BARTHOLOMI statue. In this it does quite right. The statue was not given to the State of New York any more than to the whole country. It was a gift from the Republicans of France to a city, whose vapors as to its metropolitan character led them to suppose it was an American Paris or London. Before this business is over, they will learn their mistake. And they also will have learnt that the miscellaneous congeries of humanity which calls itself New York, is much too miscellaneous and too little homogeneous to carry through any such undertaking as that now in hand. The contrast of the International Exhibition of 1853 with that of 1876, ought to have shown the Parisians the true character of New York and its people.

THE Pennsylvania Senate has passed a bill by a substantially unanimous vote, "to encourage the planting of trees near springs and along water courses." The measure, which was introduced by Mr. HESS, of Northampton, instructs the State Board of Agriculture to establish one or more nurseries in localities most favorable for the purpose, in which shall be sown the various kinds of useful trees, such as pine, fir, larch, oak, linden, locust, maple, ash, etc., and to distribute, gratuitously, the seedlings to all bona fide land holders in the Commonwealth who shall furnish evidence of their purpose to plant the same. All recipients of seedlings are to be required to transplant them on the borders of running waters and around springs.

As to the practical value of such a measure it is hard to form an intelligent opinion in advance. The Board of Agriculture, if it be provided with the funds for the pur-

pose, will, no doubt, establish the nurseries and provide the seedling trees, but whether they will be taken by the people and used, to any extent, can only be determined by experience. It is an experiment in the right direction, however, and deserves to be fairly tried. It is not so much the cutting of timber that has affected the size of streams, and the water supply generally, as it is the clearing away of small trees and bushes along the banks of water courses, and around the springs which form their sources. To protect these is obviously a most desirable thing, and Mr. Hess' bill may be the road to its accomplishment.

AT THIS time of year the medical colleges pour out their hundreds of graduates, licensed to cure or kill. There already is one physician to every eleven families in the country; but the fresh supply is so great as to promise its early reduction to one in ten or even lower. There is, therefore, the less necessity for conferring the degree on persons who have not studied medicine at all; and the country is to be congratulated on the second conviction of Dr. JOHN BUCHANAN for the offense of selling bogus degrees in medicine. This bad trade has done our city and its medical institutions much harm. It has made them to be regarded with suspicion and contempt even in Europe, where the traffic was plied much more boldly than at home. Dr. BUCHANAN had an agent in the Island of Jersey, who advertised his wares in many of the leading newspapers in Europe and sent out circulars showing that his "University of Philadelphia" was quite an important institution, having faculties in arts and in theology as well as medicine. To fill the ranks of this last faculty he resurrected the Edinburgh professors of theology of a century back!

THE progress of the Woman Suffrage movement in Massachusetts has called forth a counter-movement of persons of both sexes to resist it. Every session of the Legislature is watched. Petitions are met by counter-petitions; arguments before committees by replies. Public meetings are held to urge the arguments against the change. Especially weighty is a petition of well-known gentlemen of Boston and adjacent towns, which has been sent to the Legislature. The body of the petition is very brief, but the weight of the signatures is unmistakable.

THE contest for the Illinois Senatorship grows more interesting, as the national administration is now involved. The friends of Mr. MORRISON were confident that if Mr. CLEVELAND were once in the saddle, means would be found to muster the whole Democratic vote to his support. Speaker HAINES and other malcontents would be brought over by a judicious distribution of Federal patronage among their friends. In this way the Free Trade Colonel would find his way into General LOGAN'S seat without much difficulty. It is said that Mr. MORRISON'S visit to the representatives of the new administration was expressly to secure this kind of support for his candidacy. But it is reported also that he signally failed. It seems that Mr. CLEVELAND is not ambitious

of associating the opening of his administration with a piece of gross robbery like this. It is certain that the Democrats in the Legislature are much less jubilant since Mr. MORRISON came back from Washington. The chances are poor that they will unite their vote for any candidate before the Republican vacancy is filled. That they will not unite them upon Mr. MORRISON is as good as certain.

This is significant of much more than a Republican victory. It is a warning to Democratic Congressmen with Senatorial ambitions that the advocacy of Free Trade opinions is not a stepping-stone to success. While the Protectionists are for the most part Republicans, they also are strong enough within the Democratic party to keep men like Colonel MORRISON out of the Senate.

IT is notable that both Canada and Australia have come forward with the offer of small contingents for service in England's wars. The party of imperial federation is strong in both countries, and now or never it must convince England that her position would be strengthened by that policy. In Canada the opposition to the proposal was very serious, but it was carried.

ON general principles there could be no sound objection to the unification of the Central American States into a Federal republic. But the way President BARRIOS, of Guatemala, has taken to effect their union is not one that can commend itself to the judgment of law-abiding countries. In all the States, except Nicaragua, the Federal party have secured control of the government, by such elective methods as are known in these so-called "republics." As four-sevenths of the population is Indian, and votes according to orders of the party in power, elections are not significant of anything but the temporary superiority of one or another set of leaders. The question of federation, however, was not referred to the popular vote. Without waiting for that, General BARRIOS has proclaimed the Union as established, and has announced himself the chief military commander of the new confederacy. This means the assumption of a dictatorship, which, if once well established, may last indefinitely.

It was, no doubt, a prevision of this that made Nicaragua so urgent for a canal treaty which would secure our guarantee of her independence. Had she been a trifle less exacting in the terms she proposed she might have got it. She now may fall back upon the treaty of guarantee which she negotiated with England during the progress of our Civil War. It would be very interesting to Americans to have that document dragged out of its retirement at the present moment and compared with the MONROE Doctrine.

THE visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland is an event which marks the slight interest taken by English sovereigns in the sister island. In the Middle Ages Henry II., John, and Edward III. were in Ireland, and the first fought some battles there. From that time until the Revolution of 1688 no English King crossed the Irish channel. After

King William's return from defeating King James at the Boyne, George IV. was the first to visit it, which he did in 1821. Then came Queen VICTORIA twice, and now her son. Eight royal visits in eight hundred years! Twenty-three English Kings, who never thought the most beautiful and fertile part of their hereditary dominions worth their looking at!

How to take the Prince's visit is an embarrassing matter to the Irish. They would like to show at least as much courtesy and hospitality as to any other distinguished stranger. But he comes as the guest of the hated Viceroy, and as the representative himself of a rule they hate with an unutterable hatred. If they show him even decent courtesy, it will be misconstrued as acquiescence in English rule. If they take the other course, they will be considered boorish and even brutal. The poor Lord Mayor of Dublin, who has been blowing both hot and cold in the matter, only expresses the national embarrassment in his contradictions of himself. But it is probable that the extreme party will carry the day, as they generally do in any excited condition of public opinion. The Prince may not be insulted, but he will be systematically avoided. Houses will be closed, blinds drawn down, and shutters hoisted on shop windows. So they welcome Earl SPENCER, as though his visit were a day of public mourning. But they probably will abstain from the insulting flags and placards, with which they greet the progresses of the Red Earl.

THE pressure of the Russians upon the Afghan frontier, instead of being relaxed, has been increased, and while the London papers assert the fact, those of St. Petersburg do not deny it, that the Russian troops have actually advanced in the direction of Herat. The explanation is given, indeed, by the latter that the movement was only intended "for the purpose of seeking a more suitable position in case of a war," which is certainly quite as *naïve* to an outside observer as it is unsatisfactory to the London government.

Such an advance seems to mean war. If the Russians intended to avoid war they certainly would not have made it. And the St. Petersburg newspaper, the *Viedomosti*, speaks in a way that supports this view when it says that the right to occupy Afghanistan is as much Russia's as it is England's, so long as there is no settlement of the boundary question. This discloses probably the general line of argument which Russia will adopt. She will say that her troops are no more to be repelled from the Western side of Afghanistan than English troops are to be welcomed within that country.

Meantime, it appears that the temper of the Indian people toward England is good. Such at least is the representation sent out from London. The Brahmins and also the Moslems condemn the "new religion," which it is supposed Russia would introduce them to—though a better acquaintance with the Muscovites would probably relieve the apprehension that any great amount of religion would be brought in by them. In one particular England is well situated, at

the present moment, with regard to questions in India. She has there a very capable Viceroy, in the person of Lord DUFFERIN. He is a great improvement on some of his predecessors and gives a much better assurance of the success of England in using the full strength of India to maintain herself.

Will the British contingent in the Sudan escape, or will it share the fate of General GORDON? This is the real question in that quarter, and there is reason to fear the worst. The Nubian deserts, as M. DE LÉSÈPES reminds us, are the boundary lines of both the Persian and the Roman Empires. No power ever succeeded in carrying an army across them, and where Sudan has been conquered the approach has been from the East, and not from the North. The Nile makes a narrow valley of fertile land; but on either side of this stretch boundless deserts of sand, broken only by oases which are too small and too few for the use of armies. The river itself is not navigable continuously. A small force used to the country and the exhausting climate has always been able to cope with an invading army, however superior in numbers and equipment. But the army of the MAHDI far outnumbers the English, and it has breech-loading rifles and KRUPP guns, and knows the use of both. In cavalry it has a proverbial superiority.

"THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM" IN COLLEGES.

The ground taken by Harvard University, under the leadership of President ELIOT, is somewhat misconstrued in the current discussion. It is not the design of Harvard to depreciate Greek scholarship, nor is it her desire that Greek should be studied less than it now is. The fact that Professors GOODWIN and PALMER approve of the new departure is sufficient evidence of this. But it is necessary for our American colleges to recognize the fact that there is not such unanimity in this matter as there once was. Everywhere young men, or their parents, are choosing whether their education shall be on the old classical lines or off those lines. And it is for the American colleges either to say whether they will keep their doors shut to all who do not move on the old lines or will widen their bounds so that the new lines may find room within the academic precincts.

Some of them meet the difficulty in one way and some in another. Our own University has a separate scientific school, as has Yale and some others of the larger colleges. They aim to combine general with scientific culture so far as time permits this. They give different degrees from those given to the graduates in their classical departments. The method of organization of studies adopted at Harvard—the elective system that is—suggests a different solution of the problem, and indeed has led up to it. It is to count students omitting Greek as students of the department of arts equally with those who take it, and to confer the same degree on both.

This throws the question back upon the wisdom or unwisdom of the elective system. If that be right the new step is right. It is

but a consistent application of a method which allows a Harvard student to omit many other studies usually thought necessary to the completeness of an academic course. And so this new step has reopened the discussion of this much larger question on the part of those who look below the surface of things. Dr. MCCOSH, Dr. JOHN HALL and President SEELYE have been putting their views before the public, while President ELIOT has been restating his. The two former are decidedly hostile; President SEELYE compromises between them.

The case in favor of the elective system is a strong one. It is said: "Formerly young Americans entered college at 14 and graduated at 18. Now they enter at what was then the age of graduation. Thanks to the growth of a wealthy class among the students, and of wealth in the colleges enabling them to assist poor students by scholarships, there is not such a pressure upon a young man to be earning his living before his powers are mature. Now, in the old system the course the student was to pursue was dictated throughout. He was a school boy in years and in the development of his judgment. He had to be treated as a school boy. The course was that of an advanced school for the most part. But when his 18th year came he was thrown upon the responsibilities of life. He had to choose his career. Are we to take him into our colleges at the age of responsibility and treat him as a school boy still?"

"Experience shows that the difference in capacity unfits students for advanced work in some lines of study. It is not a matter of mere liking that so many can make no headway in the higher mathematics. Why should we try to force them to go on in lines for which they have no liking, and perhaps no capacity? They will be free to choose for themselves hereafter. Why not frankly recognize their competence to choose now? It will have a good moral effect to make them feel their responsibility for their course in study. It will have a good intellectual effect to enable them to take up what their liking and their talents lead them to. They will be more manly, and more competent for real work."

The answer to this reasoning might be put as follows: "The boys who came up to the colleges at 14, came from a life which made them more manly and self-reliant than such boys are now. Greater wealth and self-indulgence has softened the fibre of our youth. It is seen in their lower attainments. Young men of fifty years ago graduated with a much larger body of knowledge than any young man brings to college now at the same age. They were older, in fact, though not in years. When you have brought up the intermediate schools to such a point that their graduates at 18 know as much as did the old college graduates at 18 it will be time to treat the two as equally well fitted to choose his line of work."

"Your elective system destroys the common basis of culture, which once characterized all the college world. It makes specialists, not scholars. It narrows culture to the bounds of individual liking. It robs the

student of the gain to be got from a hard subject to which his inclinations would not have taken him. It actually works to enable young men to make their course easier than it ought to be. The talk at Harvard is of finding "a soft thing" in the way of electives. The drift in the elections made has been increasingly from severe disciplines like the mathematics, to easier and "more interesting" studies, like history and English literature. If the plan is to throw young men upon their responsibility as men, the result has been to show that they are thus thrown at too early a stage in their moral development to secure the best result.

"On the theory that knowledge rather than discipline is the end in view, the elective system is equally objectionable. The older method secured the common possession of a great body of knowledge by all educated men. The new leaves them little more in common than what they have read in the newspapers or "the books of the season." It makes specialists, who are each the more intense, technical and probably narrow in their speciality, from the abandonment of the common ground of the older scholarship. Its friends object that the attempt to avoid specialization led to the knowing of nothing very well. President ELIOT says he left Harvard without having had any definite preparation for life in any direction. But the result shows in his case, as in that of many other advocates of the new method, that old method did good work. It fitted a man to achieve distinction in any special line of investigation by the general familiarity it gave with the whole field, and by teaching him how to learn. In nearly every case it is the authority of men whom the old method made that is unjustly invoked against it.

The elective system puts an end to the collective life of the institution which adopts it. This has been held as the great advantage of gathering great bodies of young men into dormitories in a rural or suburban town. It was said to foster a more vigorous college feeling than was possible in city colleges. It will be said no longer, if the example of Harvard is followed. The term "class" at Harvard is now a chronological expression merely. From matriculation to graduation the class is never together and by itself. Men cease to know each other as members of the same class. They are posed if you ask whether JONES is of their year, and have to look into the "catalogue" to ascertain. They know only those who take the same electives with them, and there is no field in which the members of the same class measure their strength with each other. As a consequence a whole class of motives, which often furnish a powerful incentive to work, vanish out of college life.

The elective system is specious enough. But we can afford to wait the outcome of its full trial.

DR. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS AND THE STRATFORD RECORDS.

Dr. Halliwell-Phillips has thought it necessary to issue a privately printed pamphlet*

*The Stratford Records and the Shakespeare Autotype. A Brief Review of Singular Delusions that are Current at Stratford-on-Avon. By the Supposed Delinquent Brighton: 1884. 8vo. [Privately Printed.]

defending himself from the attacks of the *Stratford-on-Avon Herald*. More than forty years ago Dr. Halliwell-Phillips commenced the arrangement of the Stratford records. They consisted of thousands of documents, which were kept in boxes and were in the greatest confusion—the ancient ones being mixed up with the modern records, and no attempt having been made to separate or classify them. For purposes of reference or study they were practically useless. Dr. Halliwell-Phillips generously offered to classify and calendar them free of all cost to the town, beyond the actual cost of binding. He began with the earliest ones, and continued his work down to those of 1750. His undertaking was a vast one, and this will be more fully understood when it is stated that there were 5823 records which were to be arranged and calendared. Of this number he selected 954 which he did not deem it expedient to send to the binders. These 954 documents consisted of town charters, expired and surrendered leases, the unbound records of the Guild, and a few miscellaneous documents. The charters were purposely excluded from binding, owing to their value as connected with titles. The leases were the least interesting of all the records, and are of no value except in the determination of boundaries. The other 4869 records were numbered and calendared with the greatest care, and then bound by Mr. Tuckett, who did similar work for the British Museum. All the documents that needed mending were carefully repaired, and finally substantially bound in twenty-nine volumes. In 1863 Dr. Halliwell-Phillips published a noble folio volume, entitled "A Descriptive Calendar of the Ancient Manuscripts and Records in the Possession of the Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon, etc." By the aid of this work any of the 4869 documents can be readily found in a few minutes.

Dr. Halliwell-Phillips rendered the town of Stratford-upon-Avon a most valuable service in thus arranging and calendaring these records, and saved it many hundreds of pounds which it would have been necessary to pay to a paleographer for the work that he did for nothing. He has been very unfairly criticized by the *Stratford-on-Avon Herald*. He has been charged with leaving a number of unbound records in a dangerous and perishing condition. This he indignantly denies: "I was neither so careless nor so indifferent to the due execution of the trust that had been confided to me. No mildew had set in—the rarity of consultation put on one side of the question of wear and tear—and whatever repairs might have been thought acceptable in the luxury of order, there were none that could not have been deferred for an indefinite period without the slightest accruing injury to any of the documents. It must be recollected that I was entrusted with the direction of the binding and repairs, that I was dealing with public money, and that I should not have been justified in involving the corporation in an expenditure beyond that which was prudently necessary. It was Mr. Hunt's express desire that every reasonable precaution should be taken to limit the cost, and the result was that 4869 records, duly bound, calendared and repaired, were delivered to the corporation at a considerably smaller outlay than the sum of £180, which has just recently been expended upon the four town charters and the 119 records of the Guild."

The large calendar above referred to was printed at Dr. Halliwell-Phillips's own expense, and is a monument to his patience and paleographical ability. He also proposed to the corporation quite recently to make a series of autotypes of the Shakes-

pearean records of the town. He was to take the risk of all loss, and the corporation was to have any profit that might accrue. Certainly this was a most liberal proposition, but Dr. Halliwell-Phillips appears to have been hampered in carrying so valuable a work to a satisfactory conclusion. The members of the Town Council seem to have been badly advised in their plan of criticism and obstruction of one who has done more to make the history of their town and their poet known to the world than any other man who ever lived.

J. PARKER NORRIS.

RECENT GERMAN LITERATURE.

Otto Schulze, of Leipzig, has published a translation into German by Dr. Aug. Hünsche, of the *Peikta* of *Rab Kahana*. Additional interest is lent to this work by its curious history in modern times. The book was lost, though frequently quoted, and in 1836 Dr. Zung, the celebrated Hebrew scholar, published a conjectural text made up from quotations in various books. Later, however, three manuscripts were found, one at Oxford, one at Parma and one at Fez, and from these a text was published in 1863 by Solomon Buber. This is, we believe, the first time the work has been translated into a modern language. Of interest to theologians are "The Latest Bible Studies," by Hermann Gustav Hoelermann. In Classical Philology we have a *Homeric Dictionary*; by G. Werkhaupt; a collection of Greek Dialectic Inscriptions, edited by Dr. Hermann Collitz; a German-Latin Dictionary of Proper Names, by Dr. G. A. Saalfeld; Crutius and Horatian Criticism, by Dr. J. Hausner; in the Freytag Classical texts, Hesiod, the *Bellum Jugurthinum* of Sallust, by Augustine Scheindler; and Ovid, by Otto Güthling. Bernard Ten Brink, whose "History of English Literature" is probably the best ever written, has published a work on Chaucer's language and verse. Other works in Teutonic Philology are "An Introduction to the Study of Middle High German," by Dr. Julius Zupika, and a first sketch of the history of Anglo-Saxon Literature, with a review of Anglo-Saxon Philology, by Dr. Richard Wülker. Jacob Grimm, the celebrated German grammarian, is honored with a biography by Moritz Berndt. Georg Curtius has written a critical review of the latest linguistic investigations. Trübner, in Strassburg, has published what he calls an "Englische Sprach-Schnitzler," to teach Germans English idioms. The author who gives himself as "O'Clarus Hiebslac, Esq., M. A., Fellow of the German Athenæum in London," etc., acknowledges that he put his work into a humorous form to catch the public ear, and it is not unlikely that he builded better than he knew.

In philosophy there have been a number of interesting publications within the last few months, such as "The Foundation of the Reform in Philosophy," by Dr. Heinrich Romundt; "Philosophy of History," by Gustav Biedermann; "Philosophy and Natural Science," by Dr. Konrad Dieterich; "The Kantian Philosophy and the History of its Inner Development," by the same author; and a "Life of Lazarus Geiger, with an Account of his Teaching on the Origin of Language and Reason," by Ludwig H. Rosenthal.

Probably the most considerable book on pedagogies that has ever appeared is a "History of the Instruction in German Schools and Universities from the End of the Middle Ages to the Present Time," by Dr. Friedrich Paulsen, of the University of Berlin. Another contribution to pedagogical literature is entitled "Realgymnasium oder Oberrealschule," and is a discussion of the latest educational topics.

The historical and political writers have been prolific. First in interest, if not in importance, is a work on the United States of

America, by a gentleman bearing the euphonious name of H. Neelmeyer-Vukassowitch. He is very hard on us, especially in our social relations, devotes considerable space to Vineland, N. J., and informs his countrymen that Garfield was called *der Schwarzer Ross* (the "Black Horse"). Other works are "The State Socialistic Agitation in Germany," by Dr. Moritz Stroll; "History of Græco-Italian Law," by Dr. B. H. Leist; "Handbook of Medical Jurisprudence," by Dr. Wiener; "Parliamentary Tactics," by Sigmund Figdor; "Critical Studies Towards a Theory of the Sources of Justice in the Age of the Classical Jurists," by Dr. Moriz Wiassak; "Freemasons," by M. G. Conrad; two volumes of "Travel in Siberia," by Dr. Wilhelm Radloff; "Letters from Across the Caucasus and Armenia," by Wilhelm Petersen, and "Religion and Mythology of the Ancient Egyptians," by Heinrich Brugsch.

Under Anthropology might be classed a study on the "Serbokroaten" of the Adriatic coast lands, by Dr. A. Weisbach; "The Ethnography of the Republic of Guatemala," by Dr. Otto Stoll; "The Medicine of the Talmudists, with an Appendix on the Anthropology of the Ancient Hebrews," by Dr. Josef Bergel.

In Medicine, there is an important work on the "Diseases of the Mouth, Throat and Nose," by Dr. Philipp Scheek; "Diseases in Southern Chili," by Dr. C. Martin; "Accidents and Diseases Incident to Chemical Industry, and the Means for their Prevention," by Dr. Ch. Heinzerling; "Text Book of Comparative Microscopical Anatomy," by Dr. Hermann Fol; "Elements of Comparative Physiology and Histology," by Dr. Ludwig v. Thanoffer; "Microscopical Technique for Medical and Pathological Investigations," by Dr. Carl Friedländer; "Botany Manual," by Dr. Edward Strassburger; "Directions for Chemical Analysis of Wine," by Dr. Eugen Borgman; "Elements of Theoretical Astronomy," by Dr. Karl Israel Holtzwardt; "Photography in the Service of Industry," by Joseph Lening.

ORIGIN OF CULTIVATED PLANTS.*

The problem of the origin of cultivated plants is not an easy one to solve, and it cannot be said that De Candolle, in spite of a knowledge of plants probably superior to that possessed by any other man, has by any means worked out a complete solution. Many incorrect or incomplete indications of the original home of cultivated plants have come down from Linnaeus, and some mistakes date back even to the Greeks and Romans. The difficulty of proving which one, out of a number of allied species, is the original one from which a cultivated form is derived, is enhanced by the knowledge that species, wild as well as cultivated, are liable to change. De Candolle is compelled to admit that, spite of all his researches, several species remain which are unknown in a wild state, either because the wild and cultivated forms have diverged so much as not to be recognizable as identical, or because the wild form has become extinct. The principal species cultivated in garden and field came originally from three distinct regions which had no communication with each other. These are Eastern Asia and China, the southwest of Asia and Egypt, and inter-tropical America. China had for some thousands of years possessed a flourishing agriculture, and even horticulture, when she entered for the first time into relations with Western Asia in the

*The Origin of Cultivated Plants. By Alphonse De Candolle. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1885.

second century before the Christian era. The voyages of the Phœnicians, the wars between Greeks and Persians, and the Roman conquests, introduced into Europe most of the cultivated plants of Western Asia, and a few remaining fruit trees and some ornamental plants were introduced during the crusades.

Europe itself has furnished the cabbage and turnip. The artichoke is believed to be derived from the cardoon thistle, which is indigenous in Southern Europe and Northern Africa, as is also the lettuce, which also grows wild in Western Asia. Among fodder plants the vetch, sain foin and the crimson purple clovers are European, the latter extending into Western Asia and Northern Africa. The hop is wild in Europe, from England and Sweden as far south as the Mediterranean basin, and in Asia as far as Damascus. The apple and the pear are European fruits, but extend into Western Asia as far as Persia. The gooseberry and the black and red currants are natives of temperate Europe and Northern Asia, the latter occurring also in North America. The madder and beet originated in Western Asia and the Mediterranean basin; flax seems to come from the Mediterranean basin; hemp has been found wild in Central Asia, and has been cultivated in China from the most ancient times; the black mulberry probably started from the region south of the Caucasus and Caspian; and the sugar-cane, according to the best authorities, was first grown in Southwestern Asia, whence it spread into Africa, and later into America. Among fruits the vine grows wild in Western Asia, Southern Europe and Northern Africa; the mango and the banana are derived from the South of Asia or the Malay Archipelago; the cherry is from Western Asia, as are also the plum, the pomegranate, the olive and the fig, the latter of which was also indigenous as far west as the Canaries.

The tea-plant grows wild in Manchuria, and is mentioned in the Chinese *Pent Siao*, 2700 B. C.; the white mulberry probably originated in Mongolia and Northern India; the orange in Cochín China and China; but the lemon and citron appear to be Indian. The Chinese knew the apricot and also the peach two or three thousand years before the Christian era. De Candolle, therefore, believes that the peach cannot be identical with the almond, which is certainly a native of Western Asia. Among the plants which are cultivated for their seeds our author assigns the chick-pea and garden pea to Western Asia, and the kidney bean to Peru. The two-rowed barley grows wild in Western Asia; rye probably originated in the region between the Austrian Alps and the Caspian; oats are thought to be derived from a prehistoric native of eastern temperate Europe and Tartary; sorghum is traced to Africa; rice to Southern Asia, from China to Bengal; common cotton to India, and tree cotton to Africa. Coffee is credited to Abyssinia and the Soudan; while our most useful of cereals, wheat, is doubtfully attributed to Eastern Europe.

America was the last, but by no means the least, important source of cultivated plants. The Jerusalem artichoke was probably derived from the northeast of this country; the potato is wild in Chili, was diffused from Chili to New Granada before the discovery of America, was introduced into Virginia and North Carolina in the latter half of the sixteenth century, and was imported into Europe between 1580 and 1585; and the sweet potato is American, since all species of its genus are wild there. A Chinese book, published in the second or third century of our era, speaks of the sweet potato, but this may have been another species, as four species of the genus occur in the old world. Manioc (tapioca) was culti-

vated by the natives of Brazil, Guiana and the warm part of Mexico before the arrival of Europeans; arrowroot is American, so are cocoa and tobacco. The guava is undoubtedly wild in the West Indies and most of tropical America, and De Candolle believes that its ancient home was from Mexico to Peru.

Among fruits the guava, papaw, pineapple, Indian fig and tomato are from the warmer parts of this continent; the strawberry and persimmon from temperate America; cocoa, maize, and earthnuts (or peanuts) are also natives of the western hemisphere.

De Candolle is exceedingly cautious in his conclusions. Botanical relationships and distribution; archaeology, fossil remains found in recent strata; history and tradition, and even the derivation of names are all drawn upon as material. All doubts and objections are stated, and if from this circumstance the book suffers from a literary point of view, it gains in its value to those students who are in search of proofs rather than dogmatic assertions. W. N. L.

THE ALBATROSS.

If there was anything that gave a delightful relief to the monotony of our three-months' sea voyage from Boston to Valparaiso, it was the albatross. He is one of the sailor's most constant visitors in the Southern seas. And what an imposing visitor, indeed! He first came to us as if shot from the clouds, and in a sudden we saw circling round us a great majestic bird, with a solemn-looking and heavy-beaked head of gray, a large white body charmingly balanced by dark-colored wings, that extended from tip to tip the length of one's outstretched hands or more, with a flight swift, easy and graceful above that of any other bird. Now, again, we saw him gliding across the vessel's wake, and then sweeping in long, wave-like curves over the ocean as far as the eye could reach. Some of the sailors called him the "man-o'-war bird," and if this was to indicate his strength in moving through the air or battling with the winds, it was a most fitting epithet. As he flew he seemed to show no muscular exertion whatever. Hour after hour, day after day, with head and wings perfectly motionless, we saw him wheeling and gliding as if he had struck a bargain with the winds to carry him which way he liked. An inclination of the body, often till the pinions became almost vertical, acted like a rudder, and at the same time seemed to give him renewed impetus. And thus he went, swaying slowly first to this side then to that, his keen eye peering over the surface with a glance that threw contempt upon the other birds of tempest-loving kind.

It was during the month of July that our good little ship was fighting her way through the stormy waters about Cape Horn. The albatrosses had left their hiding grounds and were joining the groups of cape pigeons, stormy petrels, and other birds that were already keeping his company. These were all indeed a ravenous lot. They would eat almost anything, but pork was a delicacy that they would risk their lives for. No sooner did a little morsel of the savory food, trailed from a hook over the stern, catch the eye of the albatross, than he would hover wistfully over it, and then throwing out his webbed feet, which seemed to act like an anchor, he would suddenly drop down and take the fatal bite. Now and then, however, a wise old bird would take his position, with all the dignity of a swan, close by the bait, and glance at us and about him, as if he meant us to understand that "you can't fool me." And thus he would sit until lost in sight. The first albatross we caught was a power-

ful bird of about eighteen-pounds' weight. It took all a man's strength to pull him aboard, resisting, as he did, with his huge wings, and defending himself with his formidable beak. When once upon deck, he was the clumsiest and most helpless creature imaginable. He had not space enough to get the necessary momentum to send him into the air. Even in the water, he had to run some distance along the surface, paddling with his feet and beating the air with his wings, before he could rise. Our first mate, a dare-devil sort of fellow, had all along been panting to do some doughty deed. The albatross apparently gave him just the opportunity he wanted. We had got fairly out of Cape Horn weather, and were enjoying a day of comparative calm. The mate stood forward, a pistol in each hand, keenly watching the few birds that still circled about us. He had gained a rare experience with the revolver, as a scout in the West, and had already proved his skill on board ship by breaking, in two successive shots, a string and bottle that hung by it from the end of the main-yard. No sooner did two birds cross the bows within pistol shot than two rapid reports were heard, and after a few moments had passed the mate was seen struggling in the water with two wounded albatrosses some fifty yards distant. He returned triumphantly with his prizes, but bleeding and exhausted, and within an ell of making food for the sharks that put in an appearance just as he was being raised over the vessel's side.

We saw no more of the albatross after we had passed the thirtieth parallel of south latitude. He had followed us, like a faithful friend, for ten days or more, even many hundreds of miles from land, and was never seen off the wing except when feeding upon our galley-refuse, or resting at night all wrapped in sleep, and cradled by the friendly nursing of the winds and waves.

JAMES S. WHITMAN

RONDEAU REDOUBTÉ.*

Oh! heart of mine, thou holdest fast,
Beyond all fear, above all strife,
Sweet memories of the distant past—
Roses that deck this waste of life;
Pearls that imprison mellow light
Of sunsets soft o'er valleys cast,
Jewels that flame in rare delight—
Oh! heart of mine, thou holdest fast;
Visions swift borne upon the breath
Of love's delirious whisper, rife
With joy that spurns the touch of death,
Beyond all fear, above all strife.
And as a white sail on the sea
Catches the light, and from the mast
Flashes its story, come to me
Sweet memories of the distant past.

Ah, I had rather bravely dare
All the world's bitterness and strife,
Than from thine altar rudely tear
Roses that deck this waste of life,
Oh! heart of mine.

FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS.

REVIEWS.

GRAY'S BOTANICAL TEXT BOOK. Volume II. Part I. Physiological Botany. By Prof. George L. Goodale, A. M. M. D. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York and Chicago.
In 1879 Volume I. of this series of three volumes appeared. It was devoted to the more conspicuous features of plants, and was

*Note—The Rondeau Redouble, in its pure form, consists of six quatrains, with but two rhymes. The first four lines form in succession the last lines of the second, third, fourth and fifth quatrains; the first words of the poem being added at the end as an independent refrain.

F. H. W.

intended to serve mainly as a preparatory treatise, leading to a proper comprehension of analytical botany. Coming as it did from Professor Gray himself, it met with a ready sale and a genuine welcome. This new volume, the first part of which is on our table, deals with the chemical, histological and physiological features of botanical science. To say that it represents, fully as its compass allows, the most advanced aspect of its department is no more than one would expect. Professor Goodale is a teacher of large experience, and one who has a most forcible way of putting things. Besides, this he brings to his task not only extensive reading but knowledge recently gained in the leading laboratories of Europe. These elements were all required to produce a good modern text book. A keen scientific observer once remarked that the secret of Professor Goodale's success in the lecture room was his "admirable directness." It appears on every page that he has lost none of this in his capacity of author.

There are twenty pages devoted to histological appliances; twenty-six to the vegetable cell; thirty-three to modifications of cells and the tissues they compose; sixty-five to the minute structure and development of the root, stem and leaf of flowering plants; eighteen to the minute structure and development of the flower, fruit and seed, and ten to physiological classification of tissues.

The text is well printed and the illustrations all expressive, while some are really good. If we were disposed to be hypercritical, objection might be taken to the fact that the author did not, as he could well have done, use any illustrations except such as were entirely new, original and from American plants. This would have given his work a national character and shown abroad what is actually the case—that in science as in politics we are ready with our declaration of independence. There is this to be said, however, that even if not new, most of the illustrations are from sources not open to the mass of our botanists. Hence they are important additions to a popular work. The concluding part of the volume may be expected very soon, and Volume III., from the pen of Professor Farlow, on cryptogamic botany, it is hoped will follow shortly.

For years some such comprehensive series as, when we have all the volumes, this will be has been greatly needed. Many of our colleges have inaugurated courses of botanical study extending through two or three years, and no text book complete enough to meet the demands of such a course was available in our language. Several excellent works have appeared, but they were either too brief or one-sided. This series starts with the idea that systematic botany forms the most promising avenue by which to enter the science. The notion is probably a correct one, on the general principle that we only care to know the details of individual life after we know the individual. There is now a growing interest in biological study, but unfortunately the term biology in the minds of most men has come to mean simply a knowledge of the individual and its structure. This ignores the fact that evolution is the basis of any biological science, and that the largest expression of the law of evolution must come from the origin and modification of the species. Knowledge of the individual is a small part; knowledge of the species is a nearer approach to the whole; and the former never can be so great as the latter. Hence then, the reform, which taking up the mere development of the individual announced the birth of the "new botany" and neglected systematic work entirely, is itself sadly in need of reformation. It is expected that this series of books will restore the normal balance.

J. T. R.

MY LADY POKAHONTAS: A True Relation of Virginia. Writ by Anas Todkill, Puritan and Pilgrim. With Notes by John Esten Cooke. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This little romance, skillfully shaped in an antique form, which at first almost deludes the reader into accepting it as a veritable rendering of some chronicle of the age in which it professes to be written, supplies what may be described in advertising phrase as "a long-felt want," to wit: some sentimental connection between the chivalrous Captain John Smith and the little Indian maid whose interposition in his favor has achieved a popular fame only to be rivaled by that of Washington's little hatchet. Many generations of interested children have asked and continue to ask the question: "But why did not Pokahontas marry Captain Smith instead of John Rolfe?" So early springs the love of a consistent love story in childish breasts. The fulfillment of this natural desire is now attempted by the author of "My Lady Pokahontas," who, by the mouth of *Anas Todkill*, describes the whole progress of the love of *Smith* for the little savage princess of 13 years; of her bitter grief for his reported death, reluctant assent to the wooing of *Rolfe*, repentance of her marriage upon the return of the *Captain*, and early succeeding death. These fabulous and uncredited additions to the story are weighted by veracious statements in regard to the settlement of Jamestown, interesting facts derived from genuine chronicles. The book is prettily gotten up in antique style and ornamented with a vignette portrait of the Indian princess, which quite fails to make good *Todkill's* vaunts of her beauty.

WIRED TALES. By E. W. Hoffman. A new translation from the German, with a biographical memoir, by J. F. Bealby, B. A., formerly scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

These stories are a well-chosen selection from the works of one of the most remarkable of German romance writers. They are chiefly selected from the *Fantasiestücke*, and give a very fair idea of the varying phases of the bizarre and unique genius of their author. Several of them and those not the least delightful may be regarded as almost entirely autobiographical; especially "The Fermata," and the characters of the old *Advocate* and his nephew in "The Entail." Painting and music are the twin inspirers of Hoffman's best work, and he is never more truly himself than in celebrating their charms; and in himself, his own remarkable personality, lies this strange writer's greatest charm. The biography of his erratic life reads like one of his own romances. This collection and translation of some of his most characteristic work is to be welcomed as a real addition to English libraries.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

Dr. Albert F. Blaisdell's "Our Bodies; or, How We Live" (Lee & Shepard, Boston), is a practical elementary work on physiology of decided merit. Written especially for young people, it can yet be profitably used as a home manual in intelligent families, for it is full of sensible and valuable hints on sanitary subjects, such as ventilation, proper diet, the abuse of narcotics, etc. Books of this class are too apt to be either quakeries or else too deep or too shallow for practical use. Dr. Blaisdell's work has a solid scientific basis, and the subject is treated throughout with equal simplicity and dignity. It is quite a model book of its kind, and is calculated, we should say, to do a great deal of good.

"The Evolution of 'Dodd,'" by Mr. W. H. Smith (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston), is a

well-meaning but rather silly performance, intended to show the responsibilities resting upon teachers, the weaknesses of certain American educational methods, and the strong probability of young men going to destruction under our present framework of society. Neither of these propositions of Mr. Smith do we "very potently or powerfully believe," and his demonstration can only be termed excessively amateurish. "Dodd" is the nickname of a school-boy who is brought to the verge of ruin by faulty educational methods, and his "evolution" is his final rescue by an exceptional teacher who understands human nature. Recognizing the writer's earnestness, we refrain from expressing ourselves as strongly on the value of this book, from an artistic point, as it deserves.

The "Concentric Chart of History," invented by Dr. James M. Ludlow, and published by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, is an admirable device for bringing "epochal" events clearly before the eye, and for comparing the march of such events in any desired period between any countries in the world. The chart consists of a number of fan-shaped segments, turning on a common centre. It can be closed so as to show only one segment—the summarized history by centuries in circles of a certain country—or two or more segments can be simultaneously brought to view. Then, as the century circles are the same on each segment, by tracing one circle through the sections exposed, the contemporary history of the countries so presented is brought at once to the eye. It is, indeed, a most ingenious aid in the study of history, and no student can examine it, we are sure, without admiration of Dr. Ludlow's bright idea, and of his industry. By an elaborate system of abbreviations an enormous mass of historical data is given.

Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, have published a work entitled "Comparative Physiology and Psychology," by S. V. Clevinger, M. D. The author's object is "to reconcile the observations of anatomists, physiologists and pathologists with direct reference to" the more intelligent treatment of the insane, and he meets with the partial success which usually falls to the lot of men who handle a number of subjects, one of which possesses their mind in an undue proportion.

A very convenient and popular book on Astronomy is William Peck's "The Constellations and How to Find Them" (London: Gall & Ingliss). For every month in the year there is a map showing the positions of the principal stars for every five days during the month. There are also special maps of the constellations surrounding the North and South Poles.

A curious little pamphlet is entitled "Scientific Romances No. 1. What is the Fourth Dimension?" by C. A. Hinton, B. A. (London: S. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.). The possibility of the fourth dimension being mathematically proved, the writer proceeds to consider what would be its condition under physical laws. Consciously or unconsciously, he falls in line with a set of philosophers who explain the wonderful "cabinet" tricks by supposing the performers to be people in a fourth dimension. The comparison of the argument to Spinoza's Ethics is not at all unhappy.

David Bogue (London) has just published, in beautiful typography and parchment cover, the fourth edition of a paper read by Mrs. Kendal before the Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Science, held in Birmingham in September of last year. This paper is interesting, because it takes up most of the questions which have been agitated for ages concerning the drama, and deals with them in a

frank, able and conclusive manner. Attention is drawn to the improvements in theatres in the matter of ventilation, etc., to the fidelity in costume and scenery as a means of historical instruction, to the improved social standing of actors, and to the increasing mania of people in no way fitted for it, "to go on the stage." The charitableness of actors and their readiness to forgive is noted as the probable result of their constantly being obliged to depict similar emotional results. Mrs. Kendal protests against the present method of advertisement, but blames it on the public, who would rather see an actor who has gained notoriety than one who acts well. While not adopting an unfriendly tone to dramatic critics she thinks the public should judge for itself.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Mr. Lloyd P. Smith has privately printed a paper entitled "Symbolism and Science," which was read before the Germantown Science and Art Club. It is a plea for the supplanting of the mystical and symbolical methods of the Orient by the scientific method of the Occident. Mr. Smith contends that scientific notions and methods should become part of our every day thought and speech, and he would, therefore, make unceasing warfare on allegory, myth and legend.

The "Alliance Israelite Universelle," a society which has its seat in Paris, and branches in all parts of the world, lately signalized its twenty-fifth anniversary by the publication of its achievements in French, English and German. The society's work has principally been in behalf of the Jews who live in persecuting countries, and is to a great extent educational. In addition, the society has from time to time subventioned learned works.

Nearly 8000 copies of Holmes' "Emerson" have been sold in the past eleven weeks.

With the April number *Outing* is to be enlarged by the addition of fifty pages a month and the price raised to correspond with that of other American monthlies. Mr. Sylvester Baxter is now the editor of *Outing*.

It is stated that General Grant's autobiography is to be published by Mr. Charles L. Webster, the publisher of Mark Twain's latest books.

Mr. Augustin Daly is preparing a privately printed edition of his original plays and adaptations, including his revision of Farquhar's "Recruiting Officer."

The April *Century* will contain a reply to Mr. George W. Cable's recently published and much discussed article on "The Freedman's Case in Equity." It is entitled "In Plain Black and White," and is written by Mr. Henry W. Grady, one of the editors of the *Atlanta Constitution*.

Lord Lytton's new novel in verse is to be published in London (Murray) in the course of this month. The title is "Glen Averil, or the Metamorphoses."

The eighteenth volume of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" was issued on the 24th ult. It brings the work down to "Pht."

Translations from the Dutch seem the order of the day. We recently noticed an English version of C. Vosmaer's "Amazon." We now have to announce a translation of a novel by Miss Toussaint, a veteran writer now in her 70th year. "Major Frank" is the name of the story.

One of the greatest astronomical works of the century has just left the London printers—namely Dr. Gould's voluminous catalogue, dealing with 73,000 stars in the southern hemisphere. The catalogue has taken Dr. Gould, with the help of five assistants, fourteen years to compile.

Miss Thackeray (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie) has completed a new novel, the first chapters of which will shortly appear in *Mac-Milan*.

Messrs. White, Stokes & Allen have just reprinted the poems of Winthrop Mackworth Praed, with the memoir of the late Rev. Derwent Coleridge.

Mary Hallock Foote is at work in Boise City on another novel of Western life. It will be more important (at least in size) than the "Red-Horse Chain." That bright story is well remembered and a new book from its author is certain to receive attention.

Prince Arisugawa uncle of the Mikado of Japan, who recently went to Europe to represent his nephew at the coronation of the Czar, has published in Japan a diary of his travels in Europe and America.

The revised version of the Holy Bible will be published in England shortly after Easter. It will be (as in the case of the New Testament) the joint property of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. At first six editions will be issued, ranging from a 16mo., printed with pearl type, to an edition in five volumes royal octavo, printed in pica type. Two editions of the Old Testament only will also be issued, one in four volumes, demy octavo, the other being the same book printed on larger paper. The various editions are priced from 3s. 6d. to £4 10s. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. are the American agents for the English universities and will have sole control of the various editions in this country. The prices announced range from \$1 to \$20 in bevelled cloth.

Timothy Shay Arthur, so universally called T. S. Arthur that not until his death was his name fully known to people to whom, in a way, it was very familiar, died in Philadelphia on the 6th instant. His life was devoted to good works, and it can be truthfully said of him that, if his literary flight was not high, its purpose was uniformly conscientious and helpful. As a writer of moral and domestic tales he had at one period an enormous popularity, quite rivaling that of Dr. Holland, the author of the "Rolla Books," and the best of the writers of that class. He was the projector and the editor for many years of *Arthur's Home Magazine*, in which the primitive but wholesome atmosphere of his little tales was consistently maintained. Mr. Arthur was 76 years old.

"That harmless drudge," the dictionary-maker, seems to come in for a share of reward in Turkey. The Sultan has raised to the first rank second-class Sami Bey, the author of the "Kamus-i-franvevi," the new Turk-French dictionary, and at the same time the new medal of merit, the *Iftikhar*, was conferred. The printer, an Armenian, has received honorary precedence of second rank second-class.

Julian Hawthorne has recently written two stories, which will be published in a single volume by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls. The titles of the stories are "The Countess Almaar's Murder" and "The Trial of Gideon."

Mr. W. M. Griswold adds a sixteenth to his series of "Q. P. Indexes," namely, "An Index to the Leading British Reviews and Magazines for 1882, 1883 and 1884." He modestly offers it as a substitute for something better, such as the proposed Supplement to "Poole's Index." Some new devices for reference to author and magazine are introduced.

Alexander Hamilton's works, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, are beginning to issue from the press of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. The set will be finished in nine volumes and will be the first complete edition ever issued of Hamilton's writings.

"Modern Yorkshire Poets" is the title of a volume lately published at Hull, England, edited and written by Mr. William Andrews, Secretary of the Hull Literary Club. It contains selections from the works of the more noteworthy Yorkshire poets of the present time, and also biographical and critical notices. A number of pieces in the Yorkshire dialect are included.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. have cautioned the trade against buying and selling "spurious editions" of the "Inferno" and "Purgatory and Paradise" of Dante, and the "Paradise Lost" of Milton, purporting to be illustrated from the original designs by Dore and made in imitation of the editions bearing the imprint of the company.

"The Complete Story of the Transvaal, from the Great Trek," by Mr. John Nixon, is one of the important New London books (Sampson, Low & Co.). The author has long been a resident of the Transvaal, and was in Pretoria during the siege.

A volume will soon be published on Goethe's "Faust" by Mr. W. C. Coupland, the translator of Hartmann's "Philosophy of the Unconscious." The aim of the author is to give a connected exposition of Goethe's masterpiece, the unity of the poem, i. e., all comprised between the prologues and the *chorus mysticus*, being in principle accepted.

The first volume of *The American System of Practical Medicine*, the work upon which Dr. Wm. Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, has been engaged as editor for several years, has been issued by Lea, Brothers & Co., Philadelphia. It will be completed in five imperial volumes, of 1000 pages each, the volumes to be issued at intervals of four months.

France publishes the largest number of books in Europe in proportion to her population, issuing one book annually for every 1600 inhabitants. England takes second rank; Holland, Denmark and Norway third; Poland and Sweden fourth; Italy fifth; while Germany stands sixth in the list, issuing one book for every 2800 inhabitants. Below Germany there is only Russia, which furnishes one book for every 10,000 inhabitants.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just published a book which professes to settle a question which has been discussed for thousands of years. The book is entitled "Paradise Found," and the object of it is to prove that the Garden of Eden was at the North Pole. President Warren, of Boston University, is the author.

It is reported that Queen Victoria desires that a selection of the public speeches and addresses of the late Duke of Albany should be published.

The Overland Monthly, which in 1868, gave birth to Bret Harte, was in 1882 revived by Mr. Samuel Carson, and is now in its third volume. *The Overland* is apparently experiencing a "boom." A paper is in circulation, and is being numerously signed by the leading men of the Pacific coast, in all walks of life—merchants, lawyers, doctors, ministers and college professors—endorsing the magazine. A joint stock company is about to be formed, and, in fact, is probably by this time formed, with a capital of \$50,000, divided into 5000 shares. A large amount of stock has been already subscribed for. The directors nominated in the incorporation paper are among the best known and most influential men on the Pacific coast.

The Société des Gens de Lettres has resolved that there should be a Literary Congress in Paris in 1889. An elaborate programme is being prepared.

M. Renan's health has improved, but his projected tour in Palestine has been postponed on account of the disturbed condition of the East.

Luther's hitherto unpublished Commentary on the Minor Prophets will shortly be edited by Dr. Linke, from two recently-discovered MSS., and added to Eriangin-Frankfurt edition of Luther's complete works.

The next volume of Mr. Leslie Stephens' important "Dictionary of National Biography" will be ready in London on the 26th inst. It will carry the work on to "Baird."

A new edition of Cavendish's "Life of Wesley," edited by Mrs. Froude, is in preparation by Messrs. Bentley & Co.

M. Emile Zola is probably the most successful of living authors. A Paris paper, to which he is an occasional contributor, states that his income from literary work has, during the past five years, averaged \$60,000.

A complete edition so far of the works of Victor Hugo has just been issued in Paris. It consists of forty volumes, comprising sixteen of poetry, fourteen of fiction, four of drama, two of philosophy, three of history, three of "Actes et Paroles," two of travels, while the two volumes of "Victor Hugo Raconte" make up the tale.

Miss Mary N. Murfree, of St. Louis, turns out to be the real name of the writer who has made such a brilliant reputation of late years under the pseudonym of "Charles Egbert Craddock." In Boston, recently, T. B. Aldrich invited Dr. Holmes and Mr. Howells "to meet Mr. Craddock," whose identity had only just been made known to him. Report says that both gentlemen "received a genuine surprise."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRESENT TARIFF, 1860-1883. By F. W. Taussig, Ph. D. Pp. 111. \$0.75. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

A SOLUTION OF THE MORMON PROBLEM. By John Codman. ("Questions of the Day," III.) Pp. 25. \$0.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

THE EVOLUTION OF "DODD;" SHOWING HIS CHANCES, HIS CHANGES, AND HOW HE CAME OUT. By William Hawley Smith. Pp. 153. \$1.00. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

OUR BODIES; OR, HOW WE LIVE. By Albert F. Blaisdell, M. D. Pp. 285. \$0.60. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

A CONCENTRIC CHART OF HISTORY. Invented and compiled by James M. Ludlow, M. D. \$2.00. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

ART NOTES.

Mr. William T. Trego's suit against the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts came up in the Common Pleas Court last Wednesday, 11th instant. It will be remembered that this is an action against the Academy to collect \$3000, the amount of the first prize offered in what has been known as the "Temple competition" of the annual exhibition held by the Academy in 1883. The jury of award determined that none of the pictures offered for this competition were worthy of the first or second prize, but gave to Mr. Trego the third prize, namely, a silver medal, this being the only award made. Mr. Trego claims that as the jury gave him the only prize issued, they by that act selected his picture, "The March to Valley Forge," as the best in the competition, and on that selection he holds that the Academy should pay him the \$3000. The case came up on the demurrer of the defendant to the plaintiff's suit, and John G. Johnson, Esq., appearing for the Academy, argued that there was no cause of action, as the Academy was only a fiduciary in the matter of the Temple competition; that the institution was not in possession of the money referred to; that Mr. Joseph E. Temple undertook to furnish the same on the making of an award by the jury; that the jury pronounced against all the pictures offered, Mr. Trego's included, distinctly re-

fusing to give the \$3000 to any of them. As the Academy was bound by the finding of the jury, and could not be held liable to the complainant. The demurrer was held under advisement.

At the American Art Parlors, No. 1523 Chestnut street, Mr. Herman Simon has on exhibition the largest and most noticeable picture he has yet shown to the public. It is a landscape, located on the Upper Delaware, and painted for the most part out of doors, on the spot, the studio work upon it being unobtrusive. It has all the vigor and virility of an *ad fresco* sketch, and at the same time is finished to the last touch that could be given without impairing its strength. The scene is eminently picturesque and beautiful, with the quiet and peaceful picturesqueness and beauty of riverside localities. The view is down the Delaware from a point where a great bend in the stream forms a crescent-shaped bay, affording a broad expanse of smooth water reaching back to the horizon. On the right a high wooded bank slopes to the shore, leading to an open farm-place in the middle distance, with a line of hills beyond, following the course of the river until lost in the distance. A group of fine high-bred cattle, excellently well painted, stand on the near shore and in the water, and the foreground is occupied by carefully rendered stony beach, bushes and water herbage. A hazy, silvery-blue summer sky, with broken masses of white clouds drifting across, is one of the beauties of the picture, and the diffused illumination incident to such an atmosphere is very happily managed. In the aerial perspective of the far-flowing river and the retreating line of hills, swept by cloud shadows and parted by deep valleys, Mr. Simon has attained a creditable success. His work holds well together, too, and in harmony of quiet color, strength of delineation, accompanied by delicacy of treatment, the special characteristics his landscapes have always shown, he appears in this charming picture at his best.

Mr. Charles Linford receives visitors on Saturdays at his studio, No. 1420 Chestnut street, and those who have the good fortune to call on him this week may see several attractive landscapes, recently finished. The largest of these is entitled "The Breaking of a Midsummer Storm," a picture painted from studies made in the vicinity of Germantown. It is an illustration of the effect of half-light frequently noted immediately after a heavy rain, when the shadows are not defined, but are only seen as darker areas on the ground, corresponding to the masses of clouds and foliage. This purpose is very satisfactorily accomplished, thanks to the artist's mastery of light and shade and knowledge of color. The landscape is one of the attractive bits of scenery that abound in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, for the knowledge of which the public is much indebted to Mr. Linford and those of his brother artists who are able to distinguish natural beauty in familiar scenes. Another noticeable work is an upright entitled "Autumn Solitude." It represents a still, calm day in October, when the rich russets and browns of oaks and beeches lend warm, strong color to the landscape. The rocky edge of a pond occupies the left foreground, and beyond are groups of trees clothed in the dun foliage of the season, while between their branches a distant bit of meadow is seen. It is a delightful little bit of fresh attractive composition that nature often indulges in.—Mr. Whistler to the contrary notwithstanding—the scene being a nook on the old Carpenter property in Germantown.

Hardly has the Washington Monument been finished and dedicated, when the throngs of visitors to the national capital begin to demonstrate how dense and dis-

couraging is the ignorance of the average American sovereign as to what is a monument, and what should be his relation to such a work. The lower courses of the monument have been blackened during the past week by persons who have scribbled their names on the marble. Some have scratched their names on the stones with nails or penknives. Some strangers have gone so far as to chip pieces from the stones. This, when detected, was stopped by the workmen, who forcibly expelled the offenders. The scribblers have also defaced the marble in the interior of the monument at the top. This vandalism is not the work of those who are maliciously or mischievously disposed. If it were, the damage could be provided against, as such characters are the rare exceptions in an American crowd. The unfortunate point of the business is that the barbarous treatment reflects the average conception of what is decent and well enough under the circumstances. As an indication of the direction in which we Americans especially need enlightenment, nothing can be more effective than this defilement of the Washington Monument the instant it is given to the public.

An excellent reproduction of the Longfellow bust in Westminster Abbey has been made by photographic process, and will probably be placed on sale by some of the Boston publishing houses. A replica of the bust was recently unveiled at Portland, Me., on which occasion the following tribute was sent by John G. Whittier: "The gift of the Westminster Abbey committee cannot fail to add another strong tie of sympathy between two great English-speaking peoples. And never was gift more fitly bestowed. The city of Portland, the poet's birthplace, 'beautiful for situation,' looking from its hills on the scenery he loved so well, Deering's Oaks, the many islanded bay and far inland mountains, delectable in sunset, needed this sculptured representation of her illustrious son, and may well testify her joy and gratitude at its reception, and repeat in so doing the words of the Hebrew prophet: 'O man, greatly beloved!—Thou shalt stand in thy place.'"

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the founder of the Corcoran Gallery, in Washington, is reported to be seriously ill from cold, contracted on Inauguration Day. His latest donation for artistic purposes is the contribution of \$1000 to the Stonewall Jackson Monument Fund. Besides entertaining the highest respect for the General, Mr. Corcoran sympathized with the South during the war.

A cable dispatch from Rome, 10th instant, announces that a commission of Italian artists are about to visit Washington for the purpose of conveying a petition and protest against the present American tariff on works of art. It is said there are two Americans on the commission, and if that is the case they ought to have sense enough to defer the visitation until next winter. Any American should know that it will be the sheerest futility to come to Washington on such an errand as proposed when Congress is not in session.

The water-color exhibition of the Boston Art Club will open April 10th and close May 2d. No contributor is allowed to exhibit more than three works in any one department. The exhibition will include water colors, etchings, works in black and white, and sculpture.

Mr. Whistler proposes to come to this country with his "10 O'Clock Talk" soon after Lent. His advance agent or some other clever next friend is in the meantime advertising the eccentric genius in a very effective fashion, the daily papers being abundantly supplied with squibs like the following: Mr. Whistler, the eminent painter, carries his theories of art out so faithfully as

to have no discords even in his *menu*. Says a *St. Stephen's Review* writer: "I once breakfasted with him. The potted shrimp was an inspiration in coral pink and white; the curry a concoction in sepia and white; the omelette was an *olla podrida* in chrome and yellow, and the hot cakes and bread arrangements in rich brown. The wine was of a high amber color and gurgled from globes of Venetian glass of a darker tint."

Mr. Holman Hunt has apparently come to the conclusion that his pictures belong to the short but shining catalogue of immortal works, which sooner or later command enormous prices. Further, he seems to think he might as well discount the great sums that will eventually be paid and reap a certain present advantage from so thrifty a transaction. Having finished his really important work, "The Massacre of the Innocents," he has given his mind to fixing a price on it, and has finally settled on the modest sum of \$100,000 as about the right figure. Perhaps he knows where that amount of money is coming from. If he does he is all right. If he does not he may possibly be all right all the same, but—

The Watts pictures are to remain in this country until next October. In response to a request from the N. Y. Metropolitan Museum of Art, Mr. Watts writes, under date of February 23d, to say that it will give him much pleasure to act in accordance with the wishes expressed. In conclusion, Mr. Watts says: "That my name should be among those Englishmen who have had the good fortune to aid in strengthening ever so little interest in the concerns and welfare of the old country, connection in feeling, which I, as a son of that old country, hope and trust may never diminish in America, is a greater distinction than I ever looked forward to, and of which I am indeed proud."

The most interesting recent event in local art circles was the reception given to Thomas Hovenden by the Penn Club. It was an eminently successful and satisfactory affair, creditable to the Penn Club, and, as may be believed, gratifying to its guest. A noticeable feature of the occasion was the hearty unanimity with which Mr. Hovenden's brother painters "assisted" to do him honor, nearly every artist in the neighborhood being present during the evening. The attendance of some of the venerable fathers of the anti-slavery movement was also a matter to be especially mentioned. Except at the anti-slavery reunion two years ago, there has not been such a gathering of the patriarchs since the war as assembled to pay a tribute of respect to the painter of the John Brown picture. It is a fact of no little significance that in the place where they were formerly proscribed these staunch friends of the slave were accorded the most prominent position on an occasion when Philadelphia, by her best representatives in the higher walks of life, extended her proverbially cordial hospitality to welcome a distinguished guest.

SCIENCE.

THE RELATION OF EARTHQUAKES AND HURRICANES.

It has been noticed that the Spanish earthquakes have been followed by hurricanes, and many are asking how earthquakes can cause hurricanes. "When an earthquake is succeeded by a hurricane," says the *New York Tribune*, "the inference must be that if the occurrence of the wind-storm is more than a coincidence, it must be caused by a profound atmospheric change of pressure, such a change as could only be produced, probably, by an electrical storm of exceeding violence." This I only quote to show how the question has been raised on the American side of the Atlantic. Of electricity, one may say what

Laplace said about the theory of special interference of the Almighty as an explanation of unusual phenomena—"Ca explique beaucoup de choses." It does not seem to have been noticed that the Spanish earthquakes followed a remarkable series of Atlantic storms, and that these earthquakes have continued since the great hurricanes occurred which drove the *Tribune* to the all-explaining electrical theory.

If we consider the matter with a little attention, we shall cease to wonder that great atmospheric disturbances excite subterranean activity. The effects of what seem slight changes of atmospheric pressure must in reality be enormous in modifying the pressures underneath the earth's crust. The barometer often ranges half an inch in height without any great hurricanes following. Taking such a change as this, and supposing that over an area as large as the British Isles, and with the seas between them—say, in round numbers, 100,000 square miles—the barometer stands at twenty-nine and a quarter inches, while on either side, over a similar area, the barometric column has an average height of twenty-eight and three-quarter inches; let us consider what difference of pressure is involved, and what are the changes produced if the barometric column is raised half an inch over the British area, and lowered by half an inch over the adjacent areas. The pressure of the air on a square inch, when the barometer stands at thirty inches, is nearly fifteen pounds, so that a fall of half an inch (one-sixtieth of thirty) means a reduction of pressure by nearly a quarter of a pound to the square inch. (Or, of course, we may leave the air out of the question, and simply weigh half an inch of mercury in height on a square base; this will be one 3456th part of a cubic foot of mercury, and every one knows that a cubic foot of mercury weighs 848 pounds; the 3456th part of 848 x 16 ounces is 3 25-27 ounces.) Now in a square yard there are 1296 square inches, and in a square mile about 3,000,000 square yards. Therefore, at a quarter of a pound to the square inch, the pressure on a square mile amounts to 324 times 3,000,000 pounds, and the pressure on 100,000 square miles to no less than 97,200,000,000 pounds. This is 1-54 part too great, because the pressure on a square inch is only 53-54 of 4 ounces. Knock off then a 54th part, getting for the actual difference of pressure due to a half inch rise or fall of the mercurial barometer 95,450,000,000 pounds, or in round numbers 42,600,000,000 tons. Can it be supposed to be a slight matter if, as frequently happens, such an enormous pressure as this is thrown upon the area of the British Isles and the seas around and between them, in the course of a few hours, while adjacent areas are relieved of a corresponding weight, and then a few hours later the adjacent areas are oppressed by having many thousands of millions of tons extra weight thrown upon them, while the pressure on the British Isles is diminished in the same tremendous degree? We hear it sometimes described as a remarkable thing that great barometric changes are followed by signs of disturbance in British mines; but when we see that only a moderate and normal change of atmospheric pressure means many thousands of millions of tons added to the pressure on the earth's crust in and around Great Britain, or deducted from that pressure, the wonder seems rather to be that changes so slight are produced by pressures so enormous.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

[From the *New York Tribune*.]

The most noticeable fact in the monetary history of the past week is the sudden dis-

appearance of \$3,000,000 gold. On February 28th, the associated banks reported \$103,789,700 specie on hand, and on Saturday they reported only \$101,614,400. The statement of the United States Treasury shows that on Saturday, February 28th, the amount of gold coin and bullion held was \$239,657,953, and on March 7th, \$240,550,988, while the certificates outstanding were \$112,259,230 at the end of February, and \$114,449,500 on Saturday; so that the net gold belonging to the Treasury was only \$126,101,488 on Saturday, against \$127,398,723 on the Saturday previous. The weekly statement of *The Financial Chronicle*, prepared from reports obtained from the banks for the first time omits the amount of gold, as if none had been received in or shipped from this city during the week. The official statement of foreign trade shows that the imports of specie exceeded the exports by \$290,000. Hence over \$2,000,000 gold has disappeared from the New York banks and \$1,297,000 from the Treasury during the past week, and there is at present no indication of its whereabouts. The circumstance that this disappearance occurs within the week after the defeat of the motion to suspend the coinage of silver will not be overlooked. The *Sun* asks: "Where is the expected contraction?" Perhaps it has begun, sooner than anybody expected.

Probably it will surprise most observers of the stock market to hear that it has declined during the past week. While there has been great appearance of activity in some stocks, and a marked advance with disastrous results to those who had sold property which did not belong to them, the majority of stocks declined, and the average price of sixty was only \$48.01, against \$48.56 on Saturday, February 28th. Three weeks ago the average was almost precisely the same, and the rather vociferous advance since then has at no time carried prices upward more than about one cent on the dollar. At other times, as well as last week, it has been a significant fact that while some stocks were energetically pushed upward, the majority of stocks were sold and declined. There has been no increase of confidence since the personnel of the new administration was announced; on the contrary, there is a feeling that there is too much "practical politics" in it to make a stout fight for any financial advance.

The reduction in the dividend of the New York Central was one of the most important events of the past week, and, though not unanticipated by well-informed people, caused a considerable decline. If a 4 per cent stock is worth anything at all, however, it is worth 89, and buyers were found to take all that unhappy stockholders wished to throw overboard after the dividend was announced. The usual rumor of an arrangement with the West Shore was circulated without much effect. Several Southern stocks were advanced on the pretext that the New Orleans Exposition was increasing their business, but the shallowness of the pretext was illustrated by the refusal to buy the stocks of either of the roads which have in reality been most helped. Pacific Mail was strengthened by the passage of the appropriation for ocean mail transportation, and something closely resembling a corner was developed in Lackawanna, but the general tone of the stock market was not satisfactory to holders.

The grain market, after considerable activity and some advance, relapsed again toward the end of the week, and March wheat closed at 87½, against 87¼ on the Saturday previous, though elevator wheat was 1½ cents stronger. In corn, on the contrary, an advance of 1½ cents occurred in near options, with no change of consequence in cash. The cotton market declined during the first half of the week on account of more favorable weather at the

South, but the change for the week amounted to only a sixteenth, and the receipts and exports were exceptionally small. In pork greater activity is noticed, and more firmness, though the quotation has not changed; but in lard the activity resulted in an advance to $7\frac{1}{4}$ for Western. On the other hand, the depression in Rio coffee was remarkable; fair cargoes dropped to $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and options to 7 cents for March. No change is noticed in sugar, but tea is stronger. The advance in oil late in February was not maintained, and the close was not far from the price of two weeks ago. A more active movement in dry goods is ascribed to a removal of the snow blockade in some Western sections, but there is really little change to mention in the character of business, and none in prices. The close of the session of Congress made little impression in business circles, as the impossibility of securing any satisfactory legislation had for some days been realized.

DRIFT.

Now, the disturbed areas in the hurricanes of last December were very much larger than those I have just considered, and the differences of atmospheric pressure much more remarkable. The areas of diminished pressure were probably not less than 500,000 square miles, and the surrounding areas of increased pressure fully as large, while the range of the barometer was in some cases fully two inches. This would make the weights added to and taken away from the disturbed areas, sometimes very quickly, no less than a thousand billions of tons. Can we wonder if parts of the earth where the crust is relatively weak and unstable should show the effects of such tremendous changes of pressure as these?

But this is not all. The seas respond to the action of the mighty hurricanes, not only by being tossed into waves (which in the open sea are mere risings and fallings of masses of water not themselves carried along) but by being carried in large masses before the winds. Every one knows how a moderate tide is changed into a very high tide by favoring winds, while an expected very high tide becomes a moderate tide when the wind opposes the influx of the water. Along a shore line such as that presented by the Spanish Peninsula toward the west, the water must often be raised two or three feet above its normal level by the action of long continued strong winds from the west. Now consider 100 miles of shore line, and the effects of a rise of the sea by only one foot on account of westerly hurricanes, that rise extending only ten miles out to sea. We have then a thousand square miles of water one foot deep as the extra pressure upon the crust under that shore line. This gives 27,000 millions of cubic feet of water, each cubic foot weighing 1000 ounces, or in round numbers about 750 millions of tons of extra water thrown on a shore line only a hundred miles in length. Along 800 miles the additional pressure would be 6000 millions of tons. This, it will be observed, is very much smaller than the effect due to changes of atmospheric pressure over such an area as the British Isles, but the extra pressure per square mile is nearly twice as great on account of a foot rise in water as on account of a half inch rise of the mercurial barometer. (In the above computation I have taken a cubic foot of water as 1000 ounces. As a matter of fact, a cubic foot of sea water weighs considerably more, averaging $64\frac{1}{2}$ pounds instead of $62\frac{1}{2}$ pounds—the weight of a cubic foot of fresh water.)

But the rise in the water level due to hurricanes is merely an addition to the rise due to the tides. An extra foot or two due to long-continued shoreward winds, added to

several feet due to high spring tides, would signify tens of thousands of millions of tons of increased pressure on the Spanish and Portuguese shore line. Moreover, an addition of this enormous weight on one side of a certain definite coast line, while on the other side of this shore line no change at all occurs from this cause, cannot but be a most potent disturbing cause—in a region, too, where the very existence of a shore line indicates irregularity in the structure of the earth's crust beneath.

I take it, then, that we may fairly consider that the external action exerted upon the earth's crust, as the tidal wave sweeps upon a shore line, as winds heap up the seas there, and as atmospheric pressure increases and diminishes—especially during the progress of great storms—must play a most important part in producing subterranean disturbances. At every moment of time millions of millions of tons of matter, in the form of water and air, are being flung hither and thither over the surface of the earth. Can we wonder if, apart from inferior causes of disturbance, the crust shows signs of occasional fluctuation?

Importations of rags are now permitted where the rags are subjected to a process of disinfection. The process, as conducted by the Paper Stock Disinfecting Company, of New York, is as follows: The apparatus consists of a large air-tight box, into which each bale of rags is drawn by means of five screws, which at the same time make five perforations from end to end of the bale. When this is completely inclosed in the box, the opening is closed, and superheated steam is injected through the screws, which are hollow and perforated with holes which permit jets of steam to penetrate through the rags in every direction. An escape in the upper part of the box is provided with a bath intended to intercept the passage of any disease germ into the air. Most germs of life are killed at a heat of 212 or 215 degrees, but the steam employed in this process is raised to 330. An exposure of four or five minutes to this degree of superheated steam heats the bale so that it takes two hours for it to fall below the germicide point of 212. The actual effect of this operation has been recently proved in a most satisfactory manner under auspices which give the results obtained a scientific value. The experiments were conducted under the eye of Major Sternberg, U. S. A., with disease germs (cholera and small-pox) brought by him from the Johns Hopkins University. They were inserted in the interior of two bales of rags, one of which, for the sake of making a comparative test of sulphurous acid and superheated steam, was subjected to treatment in the same apparatus with the former agent, and one with the latter. The germs were then collected and returned to the Johns Hopkins University, where Major Sternberg found by inoculation of rabbits that the germs treated by superheated steam had been killed, and did not communicate disease, while those treated with sulphurous acid were fatal to the subjects inoculated.

Practical instruction in some of the branches of household work is given in several different schools, but the Iowa Agricultural College is the first to offer opportunity for thorough study and drill in a fully-equipped school of domestic economy. Of the origin, growth and purpose of this school, Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, who is at its head, writes as follows in the *Woman's Magazine*:

The Legislature of Iowa in 1858 passed an act to establish an agricultural college for the purpose of giving higher education to the industrial classes, and in 1869, the college was formally opened. It is located on a farm near the town of Ames, and the col-

lege domain includes 900 acres, of which 120 are set apart for college grounds. The branches of learning taught in the college are arranged under several courses of study, distinguished as general and technical. The general course, which is the course in sciences related to the industries, aims to give a liberal culture in the sciences and other branches of learning which underlie the great industries of the country, without especially confining it to any particular pursuit or profession. The technical courses, while giving a liberal culture, aim to direct that culture so as to meet the requirements of a special pursuit or profession.

For several years there has been a department of domestic economy in the college, included among the departments of the general course, in which the female students of the institution received a limited amount of instruction in that important science. But last summer the trustees determined to raise the department to the dignity of a school, and place it on a level with the schools having special faculties and teaching the technical courses, so that young women, equally with young men, might have an opportunity of pursuing a special line of study.

On the 1st of March the new School of Domestic Economy will be opened in one of the finest buildings in the College Domain, which has been fitted up and furnished for the use of the school; and as this is the only high grade in the United States especially devoted to domestic economy, it will be thoroughly equipped for doing effective work.

The design of the course in domestic economy is to furnish thorough instruction in applied housekeeping and the allied arts. It is based upon the assumption that a pleasant home is one of the surest safeguards of morality and virtue, and is arranged with special reference to giving young women such a liberal and practical education as will incite them to a faithful performance of the every-day duties of life, and inspire them with a belief in the dignity and nobleness of an earnest womanhood.

The course of study includes two years, but will, as far as practicable, be made complete each term, and will combine practical drill with theoretic study in every branch of housework, in the purchase and care of supplies, and in general management. It embraces domestic science, botany, chemistry, physiology, hygiene, dairying, poultry raising, vegetable and landscape gardening, home architecture, house furnishing, household decoration, care of the sick, plain sewing, dressmaking, etc., with English literature, history, German, French and music, as optional studies.

A prominent feature of the school is that women from any part of the country who wish to qualify as housekeepers, nurses, teachers of cookery, etc., and can pass the necessary examination will be admitted as special students, without being required to take the regular college course.

As the college is a State institution, there is no charge for tuition in any of its schools or departments, and the current expense of the students range from \$3 to \$5 a week. A limited number of pupils can obtain accommodations in the school of domestic economy, which contains all the accessories of a model home, be provided with every comfort, and have peculiar advantages for prosecuting their studies, and the entire cost of board, lodging, washing, light, fuel, etc., will not exceed \$5 a week.

The Japanese appear to have hit upon the expedient of providing fire-proof store-houses for the reception of furniture and other valuables. As a security against the vast conflagrations which, during the winter months, are so prevalent in Japan, the most perishable and valuable articles are kept in

fire-proof storhouses known as "mud godowns." These structures are built of mud, or, to speak more correctly, of clay. Some of them take as many as three years in building; a double frame work of bamboo or slight boarding is run up, and the intervening space, about eighteen inches or two feet wide, is filled in with mud, which is gradually packed and allowed to dry by the action of the atmosphere. At a great fire which occurred at Tokio last month and raged for nine hours, destroying a large number of houses, not one of the "mud godowns"—and there were several hundred of them—was injured throughout the entire area of from two to three miles in extent laid waste by the conflagration.

Herat, the present bone of contention between England and Russia, is comparatively small for a place of such paramount importance, containing barely 50,000 inhabitants. It is situated in a slight depression on the summit of a rocky ridge 2650 feet high, forming one of the westernmost spurs of the great Safed Koh (White Mountains) range, which runs across Northern Afghanistan from west to east. It is surrounded by a wall which, measured from the base of the earthen mound on which it stands, attains a height of seventy-five feet, which is considerably exceeded by several of the 150 towers that strengthen it. But these defenses, though seemingly formidable, are now, like those of most Afghan fortresses, fast crumbling to decay from long neglect. The citadel, like that of Cairo, stands on a steep rock in the centre of the town. There are four bazaars, which lie just within the four principal gates. The place has a considerable trade with Persia, India, Turkestan, and Western China, the chief local products being saffron, asafetida, saddlery, caps, cloaks, shoes, carpets, saffles, and dressed sheepskins. The name of the town is said to be derived from the Heri—"Rud" or river, which flows along the southern base of the ridge upon which Herat stands.—*N. Y. Times.*

According to the German papers the two brothers Rothschild at Frankfort-on-the-Main have recently declared their incomes for the purpose of taxation. The elder brother, Baron Mayer Karl, has set down his revenue at \$1,140,000, and that of the younger brother, Baron Willy, is put at \$1,190,000.

The curious toleration of the French for horse flesh as an article of food would probably disappear before a large importation of American beef. Meantime the fifty-eight horse butchers in Paris have distributed to the population of that city 9271 horses, asses and mules during the past year, against 6865 of these animals slaughtered in 1883. At a meeting held recently a society, formed for the promotion of the use of horse flesh for food, awarded a silver medal to the owner of the first establishment opened for the sale of that meat at Lyons and a gold medal to the proprietor of nine horse meat shops in Paris.

PRESS OPINION. ANOTHER RAILROAD STRIKE.

The N. Y. Tribune.

In 1877, when business was exceedingly depressed, when traffic was small, and seemed to be growing smaller, and when the prices of active securities had reached a lower level than at any time for many years before, certain employees of great railways chose that time of all others to begin a strike. The consequences are well remembered. With a vast number of working-people out of employment, the railroads were able to

fill the places of the strikers with little difficulty. As soon as this fact became apparent to the strikers, they undertook at many points to accomplish by threats and violence what they had failed to accomplish by combined refusal to work. Riots followed, and bloodshed at many points, and terrible destruction of property; and yet, as the result of it all, the strikers gained nothing, but many of them lost all they had to lose.

It does seem a little strange that the time chosen for the next great strike of railway employees should be coincident with the next period of extreme depression in the value of railway securities, extreme shrinkage in railway traffic and in rates obtainable by the railways for the services they render, and extreme embarrassment and disorganization of labor in other departments, so that the number of men unemployed is again remarkably large. Prices are low, and the credit of railway companies is at the lowest ebb, and many of them have been compelled to pass interest on their bonds, and have gone into bankruptcy. Their traffic is small; wars between the companies have reduced rates to a minimum, and, on the whole, there has been no time since 1877 when the railway service was generally as unprofitable, or its outlook as unpromising, as it has been during the past winter. Nor has there been another time for eight years when the number of unemployed who stand ready and eager to fill the places of any who may stop work has been as large as it is now. Yet at this time of all others the operatives on some of the largest railways at the West have chosen to strike, and traffic has in consequence been seriously interrupted.

This strike, moreover, has already resulted, as ill-timed and unreasoning movements of that sort usually do, in resort to threats and violence. The strikers quickly became aware that their places could be easily filled, because thousands of competent men were eager to work at the wages which they refused, and they therefore sought to prevent the employment of such men by unlawful means. The result of their conspiracy against the freedom of labor is that troops have already been called out, and the peace of the country is again threatened.

As to the reason for this controversy there is little to be said. The wages of some workers have been reduced, but nowhere one-half as much as the earnings of the companies which employ them. It is not unnatural that they should seek by any legitimate means to escape as far as possible a share of the losses and sacrifices which a general depression of business involves, but they have no right to seek that end by threats or by violence, nor is it probable that they will gain anything in the end by their resort to such means.

BY THE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

The N. Y. Sun.

Several hundred thousand citizens of the United States are to-day indulging hopes of obtaining office at the hands of Mr. Cleveland. There is not a village or a hamlet in all the Union so small and insignificant that it does not contain some more or less eager seekers after places where they can draw the public pay.

It might be inferred from this great and widespread lust for office that salaries under the government were great, or that the aspirants for the places were generally unable to make their living otherwise—that it afforded new proof that the number of the unemployed was extraordinarily large at this time. But, with a few exceptions, the government pays only moderate salaries, and the vast majority of those who are working so hard to get them are not spurred on by necessity. They are

doing very well as they are, and yet they are neglecting their business and boring their friends to get signatures to their applications for places in the public service, at home and abroad, which they could not fill without breaking up or hazarding their present occupations, and in which they would obtain only a bare living. Their hold on these offices, too, would be very insecure if they got them. They might be turned out in four years, if not before. They might be taken far away from their homes, even to strange countries, and so lose the advantages of connections and reputations they have gained where they are.

And yet these hundreds of thousands of men fasten their hopes on Washington as if a gold mine of untold richness had been opened up there. What contented them before brings them only discontent now. They may have gone on proudly refusing to ask favors from anybody, but now they struggle to get their petitions for place to Washington, as if their lives depended on it.

One of the chief causes for this greed for office is undoubtedly the prevalent notion that government service requires little work. The applications for what are, or are supposed to be, sinecures are especially numerous. Foreign Consulates are in the greatest demand, because it is thought they mean a life of ease in genial climes; and many thousands of our Democratic and mugwump countrymen long to travel in foreign parts at the expense of the rest of us. They study the list of Consulates and hold family consultations as to which is the most agreeable for people of their tastes; and wives and daughters meditate over the wardrobes the climate of their dreams will require.

But, as a matter of fact, very, very few of these places, either at home or abroad, are at all desirable. The ordinary government clerk leads a life of monotonous routine, and the less he has to do the worse off he is. The average Consul is poorly paid, and must endure an exile from his country and friends which soon becomes irksome to him. He is not the important functionary he supposed he would be, and when the novelty of his place has worn off he is apt to weary of his life among strangers and long for the enterprising activity to which he had been accustomed at home. He has dropped out of sight and is forgotten.

The public service also begets habits which are very injurious to a man, which tend to weaken his self-dependence and unfit him for anything else. Old officeholders are all at sea when they lose their places. They have been under fostering care so long, have so long led lives of routine fixed for them by others, that they lose their own power of initiative. They dare not take the risks and assume the responsibilities which other men regard as a matter of course, and which help to harden and strengthen their moral muscle, and enable them to win success. Washington is to-day full of dependents on the government, who would be almost like women deprived of the protection of their husbands if they lost their privilege of drawing their monthly supply from the pay-roll. They have forgotten how to work, and have acquired the habit of leaning on somebody else.

We therefore have no hesitation in saying that those who are disappointed in getting the places they are struggling for, will in general be better off as citizens of a Democratic Republic than those who are successful. They will be better fitted in the long run to sustain their part in a country where every man must fight his own way.

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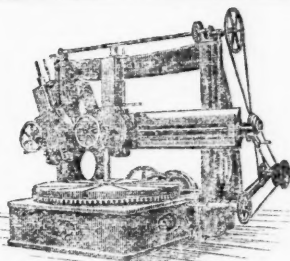
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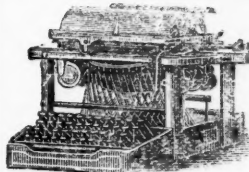
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We Are About the Conclusion

—OF—

CERTAIN CHANGES

—IN THE—

818 & 820 Chestnut St. Business

WHICH ENFORCE

Reduced Prices on all our Stock.

There are many desirable things for Spring
in the stock.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,

818, 820 AND 822 CHESTNUT STREET,
ADJOINING CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

THE GUARANTEE
TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 CHESTNUT STREET,
IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE
AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination
and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by
the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for
corporations and bankers.ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF
MONEY. ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR,
GUARDIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver,
Agent, Attorney, etc.EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appointment
of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other
assets of the CompanyCOLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact
all other business authorized by its charter.RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER
GUARANTEE, VALUABLES of every description,
such as Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates
of Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry,
etc., etc.RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS
without charge.For further information, call at the office or send for a
circular.THOMAS COCHRAN, President.
EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.
JOHN S. BROWN, Treasurer.
JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.
RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran, Charles S. Winchman,
Edward C. Knight, Clayton French,
J. Barlow Moorhead, W. Rotch Wister,
Charles S. Pancost, Alfred Fittler,
Thomas MacKellar, Daniel Donovan,
John J. Stadiger, Wu, J. Howard,
J. Dickinson Sergeant.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH · AMERICA,

No. 232 Walnut Street.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, - - \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Platt, Samuel Field,
George L. Harrison, Charles H. Rogers,
Francis R. Cope, Thomas McKean,
Edward S. Clarke, John Lowber Welsh,
T. Charlton Henry, John S. Newbold,
Clement A. Griscom, John A. Brown,
William Brockie, Edward S. Buckley,
Henry Winsor, George Whitney,
William H. Trotter, Robert M. Lewis,
Albert F. Damon, Henry H. Houston.CHARLES PLATT, President.
T. CHARLTON HENRY, Vice-President.
WM. A. PLATT, 2d Vice-President.
GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary.
EUGENE L. ELLISON, Assistant Secretary.THE AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE Co.

Office in Company's Building,

308 and 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, . . . \$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance and all
other claims, . . . 852,970 25
Surplus over all liabilities, . . 551,548 96

Total Assets, January 1st, 1884,

\$1,804,519.21.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, CHAS. W. POULTNEY,
JOHN WELSH, ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOHN T. LEWIS, JOHN P. WETHERILL,
THOMAS R. MARIS, WILLIAM W. PAUL,
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THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President.

ALBERT C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

RICHARD MARIS, Assistant Secretary.

RAILROADS.

To New York SHORTEST
AND QUICKEST
Philadelphia and Reading R.R.

MAY 11th, 1884.

FROM DEPOT, NINTH & GREEN STREETS.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNINGA TWO-HOUR TRAIN
BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT CITIES.Double Track, Perfect Equipment, Prompt and
Reliable Movement.New York, Trenton and the East, 7.30 (two-hour
train), 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 (Fast Express) A. M., 1.15, 3.45,
5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight, and for Trenton only
9.00 P. M.Direct connection by "Annex" boat at Jersey City
with Erie Railway and Brooklyn.Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45,
5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30,
11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hop-
atcong, 8.30 A. M., 3.45 P. M.SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30
P. M., 12.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30
P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30,
11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00, mid-
night.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Leave Newark, 8.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.56 A. M., 4.33 P. M.

All trains stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Junction.

Parlor cars are run on all day trains, and sleeping cars
on midnight trains, to and from New York.

Sleeping car open 10.30 P. M. to 7.00 A. M.

DEPOT, THIRD AND BERKS STREETS.

New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30,
10.30 A. M., 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30 P. M.Trenton, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30
P. M.

Connect for Long Branch and Ocean Grove.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.15 A. M., 4.30
P. M.Ticket Offices: 624, 626 and 1351 Chestnut Street,
and at the Depots.J. E. WOOTTEN, C. G. HANCOCK,
General Manager. G. P. & T. A., Phila.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE GIRARD

Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust
Co. of Philadelphia.

Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.

Incorporated 1836. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$450,000. SURPLUS, \$827,338.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, ACTS AS

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN,

TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR RECEIVER,

AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS

ON INTEREST.

President, JOHN B. GARRETT.
Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.
Actuary, WILLIAM P. HUSTON.

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William Cramp & Sons

SHIP AND ENGINE

BUILDING Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Steel Pens **SPENCERIAN**
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. SOLD BY STATIONERS.Sample card containing 26 pens,
differing in fineness and flexibility,
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